TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

RETROSPECTION.

It would be labor thrown away for us to enter, at this moment, into a review of the influences which have contributed to reduce the standard of public morals in this country so far below that which, for fifty years of its existence, it was the pride and boast of this Government and People to maintain. The reality of such demoralization is of every conductor of a public journal reckoning among his paramount obligations to society the support of National law, of public morals, and of the laws of his own country, a considerable portion of them-happily nothing near the majority-regardless of the principles of law, morals, and civil duty, have, in the late critical emergency, perverted the whole power of the press, by means of false and hardly specious reasoning, to the inculcation of contempt of the most sacred laws of God and Man, and the encouragement of enterprises in every sense unlawful, dangerous to the peace of our own country and of the world, and involving a wilful waste of the lives of their credulous and most cruelly duped and deluded disciples.

To show, however, at one view, and in a compendious form, the heresies which the lust of dominion and the vet unslaked thirst for blood have engendered, it will be sufficient to quote a single example of the language of such presses as have particularly identified themselves with the late desperate enterprise against the territory of Spain. We will not select the infuriated and calumnious language of the New Orleans Courier, or of any other print in that latitude, whose excited atmosphere accounts for much of their violence, but shall resort in preference to a print published in the city which was wont to be known as truly the city of Brotherly Love, but which, were we to judge by the following extracts from one of its papers, harbors in its bosom dangerous enemies to the peace and honor of the country:

statute book, it is true, but in the sentiments of the American people; and it behooves us, by public meetings, and through the truly republican press, to let the next Congress know that it 'ought promptly to repeal all laws of the United States which may be construed to prohibit an armed in-tervention by citizens of the United States for the relief of those who suffer under the present despotic military Govern-' ment of the Spanish colonial dependencies in America.

"We do not doubt this will be done. It must be done, or every Congressman who opposes it will be swept from place to make room for those who will carry out the people's will. It is useless to argue that the people may be excited and be led astray. Our Government is the great experiment to te whether popular opinion will not make a nation greater and happier than a rigid adherence to musty technicalities, black letter laws, enacted in feudal times, and slavish subservien to antiquated notions of international amenities, so oracularly prated about by long gowns and flowing full-bottom wigs.

"But the American people have not always stopped a constitutional restrictions and legal requirements. public opinion 'wills, there is a way,' as has been shown by the acquisition of Louisiana and the annexation of Texas. The fetters of restriction must be taken from our hands, and we must be allowed to spread sbroad the principles of univer sal freedon. We cannot look on and see the republican spirit of Cuba crushed under the iron heel of Spanish despotism; we cannot be bound by laws when the cries of our slaughtered brethren are ringing in our ears; we cannot longer sub-

It is not to comment upon incitements such as these to outrage and bloodshed, to renewed and continged violations of all law and all morality, that we bring these samples of Ishmaelite philosophy to the ken of our readers. But it is to show to them the sufficiency of the ground upon whichthough for the present there is (we may trust) an end of the trade in human blood in the form of Cuban Expeditions and speculations connected with them-we think it proper to show the language that was held by the Republican party of this country, in its uncorrupt and primal age, in regard to cases of precisely the same character as that which has now unhappily arisen. And, without further comment, we proceed to that object.

FORTY-TWO YEARS AGO.

A petition was presented in the House of Representatives of the United States on the 31st day of May, 1809, from a number of citizens of the United States confined under sentence of slavery at Carthagena, in South America, stating that they had been, by various misrepresentations and deceptions, drawn into the service of Gen. MIRANDA, in an expedition hostile in its intention against some of the Spanish settlements in South America: that they embarked at New York in February, 1806, on board of the ship Leander: and, after spending some time on the way, at Jacquemel, where they were organized, drilled, &c., proceeded with the "Leander" and two schooners to the northern parts of South America, and arrived on the coast of Terra Firma in the latter part of April: that, on their arrival on the said coast, the two schooners, on board of which these petitioners were placed, were captured by two Spanish armed vessels: that of the persons thus captured ten were put to death, and the remainder condemned, some of them to eight years and some of them to ten years' slavery, which punishment they were then suffering under heavy irons and other circumstances of distress painful to Congress for their relief.

The Committee to which this petition was referred, believing the facts stated to be true, reported a resolution requesting the President of the United States to adopt the most immediate and efficacious means in his power to obtain the liberation of the prisoners, "if it shall appear to his satisfaction that " enterprise in which they were engaged."

The Resolution reported by the committee on this subject came up for consideration on the 13th of June, (1809,) and an interesting debate sprung up on the occasion, in which the then leading members of that body took part. Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH subject with the Government of Spain, as all necesto express himself as follows :

Mr. RANDOLPH said be was unwilling, in his Repre Eve capacity, to give one cent of the public money for bringing back into the bosom of the body politic these unfortune

ural it was for the mind of man to relent, after the commission of a crime, and to see nothing in a culprit but his mis ortunes, forgetting his guilt ; but there were occasions (and he took this to be one) where to lean apparently to the side of humanity is an act of as great injustice and cruelty to society as the Legislature can commit.

Blann.

Mr. R. said this was not like a question of redeem countrymen from slavery in Barbary or Tripoli; but it was a question whether this Government would lend its countenance to that class of men who were concerned in the expeditions o to it, and those persons who, above the dall pursuits of civil life, had enlisted under these leaders, might take, for him, however he might feel for their situation as men, the lot which they themselves had selected. He said he considered them as voluntarily expatriated from this country; and among the certain, as is demonstrated by the fact that, instead articles of commerce and manufacture which it might be contemplated to encourage by bounty and premiums, he confess ed, for one, that the importation of such citizens as these was not an article of traffic which would meet with any encourage-

It appears to me, sir, (continued Mr. R.) that in passing this resolution we shall hold up a premium to vice; for, if this nes forward with his project, he will tell his conspirators ing the following suggestions : that they will have nothing more to do, should the matter turn out adversely, then to put up a face and tell Congress that they were involuntarily drawn into it-an extraordinary mode, to be sure, of volunteering, to go against their will. nothing to do but to throw the whole weight of the blame on the original mover of the expedition, and Congress will tax their fellow creatures, who (poor souls!) had not enlarged and liberal minds, and were content with the dull pursuits of civil life, for redseming them, clothing them, and bringing them thing into aonsideration. As men and Christians our conduct is to be governed by one rule; as representatives of the people, other considerations are proper. There is in the proposed interference no justice; there may be much mercy; but it is a mercy which carries cruelty, if not deliberate, the most pernicious of all possible species of cruelty, along with it. I believe (said he) that there exists a proper disposition in the Executive to interfere where American citizens are wrongfully treated abroad. And shall we come forward and open the public purse, and assume on ourselves the responsibility of that act which the President refuses to do, and thus share among us the imputation, such as it may be, which society choses to cast upon us in consequence of it, instead of letting it fall simply and individually upon him, in case he chose to incur it? No, sir; I have no disposition to pass this resolution to take the responsibility upon myself. In short, I should have been glad, instead of telling us that these men are unfortunate and miserable-for who are so unfortunate and miserable as the truly guilty '—that the members of that committee, or the respectable chairman himself, had come forward and shown the claim of these petitioners to the peculier patronage of the country. So far from any disposition to bring them back, I would allow a drawback or bounty on the expertation of every man of similar principles.

Mr. RANDOLPH was followed in this debate by Mr. Emort, a highly respected Representative from New York, who, in supporting the resolution, relied mainly upon the allegation that these men were drawn involuntarily into the expeditionpressing this point as follows:

Mr. EMOTT. Had Mr. Smith or Gen. Miranda gone to hese men and said, "We are going on an expedition against the laws of the country, and if taken you will be punished inder the laws of one country or the other," it is extremely mprobable that they would have engaged. It is not likely hat Miranda or Gen. Smith avowed their purposes, and told hem that they were going on an expedition hostile in its nature, and against the laws of the country, because its object as to revolutionize a nation in amity with the United States. of the expedition, when it was not known to the Governmen here, however public. This circumstance to me is concluve to show that these young men did not know it. There might have been persons who did ; if you please, Mr. Ogden, who furnished the ship, or others; but it is imposs that these persons, all privates, (for the officers were exe outed, ) did not know why they did enlist, or that the corps was for the purposes to which it was actually designed.

Mr. Bacon, of Massachusetts, came next in the debate, in an ingenious and able speech to show that these captured men had been seduced, involuntarily engaged, in the expedition against the Spanish provinces. The following extract will show the general tenor of his argument:

Mr. Bacon observed that the conclusion which the gentle man from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) had drawn rested upor the idea that the men were guilty. If they were guilty, they certainly ought not to receive the benefit of the interposition of the Government of the United States. They had no claim on the United States when considered as criminals or as men who had voluntarily engaged in this service. The report of the committee did not state this to be the case. I acknow ledge (said Mr. B ) that they are guilty in some respects, having innocently transgressed the laws. If they are guilty is the eye of justice, I contend they ought not to have relief The report of the committee states that under a persuasion that the facts set forth by the petitioners were true, they were induced to submit this resolution. The committee had evidence which they deemed competent to prove that three men were not guilty men. In what respect, then, are they to be compared to Aaron Burr ? No man will say that he did not proceed on his expedition with his eyes open, or that | rue that more violence has attended the excitement he could plead ignorance. The fact in relation to these men at New Orleans than in the more northern cities, appears to be that they were inveigled; that their offence was involuntary, not as respected engaging in what they thought the service of the United States, but as to going abroad ; for against their consent they were forced into the service. Therefore, with great truth it might be said that they were scourged to the service. If this was the fact, as nmittee appear to have believed, I ask in what their case differs from that of men taken captives by the Algerines

Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, spoke more than usually at length (for him) on the subject. The pith of his argument is contained in the following

I, for my part, (said Mr. Macow, ) never will give one cer of money out of the pockets of those whom I represent for the relief of those who would enlist with Mirande, or any other foreigner. Gentlemen may talk about the inof these men : I do not believe that they were innocent humanity to relate; and asking the intervention of They knew what they were about; the papers of the day were filled with accounts of the great fortunes which they were to make, the hope of which no doubt induced great part of them to go in the enterprise. In proportion to the freedom of men, and of course to their power of intriguing, ought we to guard against such men as these. I feel no com passion for them, no more than I would for a min about t be hur g for a crime which merited the punishment of death I might feel compassion for such I man when seeing him so-" they were involuntarily drawn into the unlawful ing to the place of execution; but I would never put my hand to a petition for the pardon of a man who had commit ted murder. Their own word is taken for their innocence Take his own word for it, and no man was ever guilty. Remember, sir, how many conspiracies you have already had in this country. They began ten years ago to disturb the country, and yet these offenders are to be called peaceable and in offensive men! The history of all fice Governments exopened the debate in opposition to the report. He hibits the same thing. I have no feeling for them, I repeat. began by arguing that no resolution of the House I do not went them back. I wish that they and all other was required to authorize any negotiation on the citizens of this country, rich or poor, who would follow the Mirandas or any other adventurers, were out of it. If all these men, except Capt. Lewis (the commender of the Lean subject with the Government of Opan, succept Capt. Lewis (the commission of the Sary power for that purpose was possessed by the President of the United States. He then went on that American feeling which characterizes our citizens and seamen in general, or they would have knocked their empended in the commission of ard when they could get to a place where they could do it securely. If their failing to do so is no proof of

their guilt, they have been convicted of the crime, and that is

but guilty men. He knew how invidious a task it was to certainly some proof. It is true, they were treated not quite ppear to lean to the side of inhumanity; he knew how very so bad or a little worse than those who were hung; for I am at a loss to say which fate I should have chosen.

I want all American citizens to know that if they en in any nefarious transactions by which their fellowmay be involved in war, the nation will not extend its hand to relieve them from any difficulty they may get into. Let

naturalized here, and who yet feels for the country of his birth. This Government was too free for them, and they wished to attach themselves to the fortunes of a foreign desnaturalized here, and who yet feels for the country of his pot. They did so; and I am unwilling to give one cent of the public money to relieve them from the situation in which the Government at Havana on the 31st ultimo was

Mr. TAYLOR, of South Carolina, was called up by a party turn given to the debate, and defended the Administration (of Mr. JEFFERSON) against the the Administration (of Mr. Jefferson) against the to the invaders, and to cease shooting them. To imputation that it had connived at Miranda's exthis circumstance is attributed the safety of many pedition. He agreed entirely with Mr. RANDOLPH of those who are now living. With the exception proposition be agreed to, when some new Mirands or Burr and Mr. Macon on the merits of the question, add- of the number above ment

> But it seems (said Mr. TAYLOR) that these men are to be called back to the country to tell the tale of their sufferings and horrors. Now, sir, I suspect, from the feelings which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Rom) himself has shown, that other feelings would be excited; that, if they return, they would bring back with them their rese those who punished them ; they would return with informs of the state of the country ; your interference would convin them that, no matter how nefarious a plan might be, ation would again stretch out its arm to protect them; like the petty incursions which the Danes in forcer day, will only be the motives for a larger band to follow. If th people of the United States would not believe Moses and the prophets, if they would not already prefer the dull pursuits of civil life to these neferious piratical expeditions, they would not believe it, though these men with their chains came back

democracy is, that law, when made, shall not be broken. We are to get these men back; all our finer feelings are rested. We shall perhaps make schoolmasters of then to teach our children the art and necessity of political crusades repeat that I do not want one of them again in this nation udge them solely by their actions. Like the gentlemen m Tennessee, (Mr. Rhua,) I do not want them to be called ny fellow-citizens. Great Britain may take them and pu em on board her many, so she did her own from the same place. It is in vain to appeal to the fine feelings of the heart

These extracts show the spirit of the debate, and that ideas were entertained at that day-when no lan of the United States existed forbidding themof conspiracies to conquer and plunder the territo ries of Powers friendly to the United States.

When, at the close of the debate, the questio was taken upon the Report of the Committee requesting the President to interfere, it was rejected, by a tie vote. We state this, however, as a fact which the reader may be curious to know, and not

et instant, to convey to Cuba a body of volunteers, said to number one hundred in all. Ge ZALEZ was at Charleston, and denies having had any thing to do with the Expedition.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM CUBA.

ticulars relating to the late disastrous invasion of he had forgotten, under a receipt for Cuba. The official account awards the credit of heard money had been must from the I Cuba. The official account awards the credit of heard money had been must from the Island, the capture of Lopez, together with six of his men, Island to receive; and that although they to a company of fifteen peasants, at the head of in this Island there were other resources, ye whom was a Cuban named Jose Antonio Caste- ing, they had recei nada. We notice another instance in which a body of ten of the Invaders were made prisoners and de-

livered over to the military authorities by the peasantry. A letter says that "the greatest enemies

The whole number of prisoners in the hands of one hundred and thirty, and twenty-five others were hourly expected to arrive. It appears that ners to the Inhabitants of Cuba is also published the Governor of Cuba, soon after the first two or officially in the "Diario de la Habano" of the 31st three skirmishes, ordered the troops to give quarter ultimo:

fatigue. From the report of the prisoners themselves, their sufferings before capture were in-tense. They say they lived several days on the rom the horse of Lopez, which they killed and divided among themselves. They all say that in no

The Spanish General Enna was mortally and while making an attack on the invading for the head of wenty horsemen. This occurrent delaying the operations of the Government to favored the escape of Lopez and his follows: e mountains, and preven ted their earlier capture, in a body, which Gen. ENNA expected to accom-

plish soon after their landing.

It is again positively asserted, in letters from Havana, that no indignities were offered to the bo-

wery—not only that these men are innocent, we can do more than support our own liberty, we may go a crussiading. We are in a situation, the gentleman seems to think, to go into a general battle, to revolutionize South America, and after that to take British India, I suppose. It is not be execution. He turned, and, facing the assembled multitude, addressed them with a short speech, the constancy. They went in an indicate the constancy of the seems to think, to go into a general battle, to revolutionize South America, and after that to take British India, I suppose. It is multitude, addressed them with a short speech, the constancy. They went in an indicate the constancy of the seems to the constancy. They went in an indicate the constancy of the seems to the constancy. They went in an indicate the constancy of the seems to the constancy of the seems to the constancy. The country people general field at their approach, the constancy. The country people general field at their approach, the constancy. The country people general field at their approach, the constancy. The country people general field at their approach, the constancy. The country people general field at their approach, the constancy of those who, in past times, assonished the world with their the constancy. The country people general field at their approach, the constancy and better constancy. The country people general field at their approach, the constancy and their constancy. The country people general field at their approach of those who, in past times, assonished the world with their the constancy. The country people general field at their approach of these who, in past times, assonished the world with their the constancy. The country people general field at their approach of these who, in past times, assonished the world with their the country people general field at their approach of these who, in past times, assonished the world with their the country people general field at their approach of the country people general field at their approach

The following affidavit of Francisco Alexander

In the Plaza of Havans, August 30, 1851, the Ser. Fiscar, accompanied by my Secretary, proceeded to the Castle of the Presidio, where was confined D. FRANCISCO A LATER Being asked his name, religion, &c., he said : I am named F. A. Laine, aged 26 years, a native of Alquizs, C. A. R.,

Being asked when he went from the island, if his passports had been verified, and to what port, he said that he
sailed on the 4th of February, 1849, with passports for San
Francisco, going first to New Orleans.

Being asked if he went to California, or remained in the
United States, he said that, not having received, in New
Orleans, the letters which he expected, and feeling short of
money, he had given lessons in Spanish and mathematics for
a livelihood.

Being asked if subsequent to this time he had returned to Cuba, he said he had not.

Cuba, he said he had not.

Being asked if he knew Narciso Lopez, and what was the

nature of his relations with him, he said that when Lopez returned from Cardenas, in 1850, he had some conversation which the reader may be curious to know, and not as a decision to which we should have arrived. If the men deserved severe punishment, they had received it in full measure; and, had we held the

Additional continues in 1820.

Aim supporting most Chance, the last of an optional with the control of the cont wounded that with the stey passed to Bruje, and spending the night in union, went to Martitorenea or Candelars, where, on the 21-t, in number not exceeding two handred and depersed by the troops of the Queen. A hundred or more hid themselves in the forest, one third without arms, where they remained for four days without arms, the total four days without arms, and as no tran cribing the four days without arms,

PROCEAMATION OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

The following Proclamation of the Captain General to the Inhabitants of Cuba is also published

The New Orleans " True Delta" of the 31st The following amdavit of Francisco Mexander

Lainé, one of the Cubans who accompanied Lopez from New Orleans, is published officially in the Havana papers:

The New Orleans "True Delta" of the 31st munition when they three away their arms, though much of what they brought had been damaged by rais. Lieut.

Graphic report not altogether accurate:

Graphic report not altogether accurate: graphic report not altogether accurate :

"General dissatisfaction existed in the State of Vera Cruz, on account of the tobacco monopoly, and this dissatisfaction was greatly aggravated by a scarcity of provisions, which that they would resist any act of aggression from the mili ary. The Eco del Comercio, from which we learn this, says that no forther disturbance took place, and that the obnoxious laws were suspended. We slee have a printed declaration from the Chief of the Department, in answer to a remonstrance from the authorities of the city, that he will use every exer-

The Siglo, of the city of Mexico, mentions a report as being prevalent there to the effect that the

precipice near Pitteburgh a few nights ago, the man being one hundred and twenty letters, or as much as a smart penall ed and the woman badly injured. The Journal gives the man can write. The instrument, consisting of the nec

write at the moment, as they were ordered to give quarter; that he was delivered to Brig. Gen. Rozales, sent to Behin Honds, and thence to this city.

Being salt d what re ources the expedition relied upon, beth in the United States and in this found, who were their Apericans. Sootherd. Jubn Henry's mother was Jane Rose principal agents and correspondents there and hard, he said between setting of Br. W. M. Robertson, the Historian, from the life of Cummie, when, lo!' he found a tump stuck in that almost all the resources were from Mr. Sigur, who, ac-

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM CUBA.

We have been favored with the subjoined extract from a despatch to the Navy Department from Commander CHARLES T. PLATT, commanding the United States ship Albany, now at Havana. The

It is again positively asserted, in letters from through these men with thir chough one should rise from the dead and tell it.

Mr. Macon was again called up by some remarks upon his first speech; and, among other remarks, made these:

Sit, you may try to leagh at "Roman virtue" till you get it out of countenance; but it is that sterv virue on which every lepublic depends. All republics that ever did or will every lepublic depends. All republics that ever did or will revery lepublic depends. All republics that ever did or will rever lepublic depends. All republics that ever did or will rever lepublic depends on that sterm or Roman virue. To take a thing half right or half wrong, is not according to my cread. I was always rather foolbardy—ack or nothing; and the guilerant from its long as I have common sense. I had rather but held in the majority han in the minority, but I shall never go there for the sake of being in one.

As to the money invalved in this business, I do not bring it up. But my colleague (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a new distinction of the continual firing of guns and the guilerage (Mr. Hallans) has made a n

ties, and at diff rent times. They had subsist d chiefly upon fruit, and the last meat that some of them had eaten was a portion of their General's horse. There was no lack of am-

he threw it away.
"Capt. Kelly stated that the Editor of the New Orlean Delts, Mr. Siegra, was instrumental in persuading him to join the expedition, having addressed him personally upon the subject. He has reason to believe that he persuaded many others also. The whole party manifested stuck indignation towards Gen. Lores and Mr. Siegra; and many of them asserted that it would be worse for the latter if the prisoner, a cry of joy and exultation ran through the crowd.
"They stated that Lorsz was chief of the expedition. Col.
Dowszman was second in command, and was killed on the thirteenth. Col. Wm. Scott Hannes, of Tennessee, was another leader. According to their bests belief he was still in the mountains. Col. CRITTENERS had been an officer in the U. S. Army during the war with M. xico. An Hungarian named Prasar, who seted as Adjutant General, was mor-

tally wounded on the 13th.
"It is matter of regret that so imperfect a narrative has been obtained from these unfortunate men. In the excitement

been obtained from these unfortunate men. In the excitement of the moment many would speak at once, and to some questions it was difficult to get a satisfactory answer, on account of the eagerness of all to give it.

"At the request of the Commandant of the Castle, the prisoners were asked if they had had the benefit of medical attendance since their confinemen. They replied that they had. They were also asked if they had been provided with two meals a day, and whether they had bread and coffee for breakfast? Some said that they had; but others replied that they had no coffee. The commandant immediately inquired the reason of his subordinate, who stated that those who had been confined there on the previous evening came too late to be provided for on that morning, but that they would have

been confined there on the previous evening came too late to be provided for on that morning, but that they would have their allowance of coffee at dinner. He stated that the others had been provided for secording to the order.

"It may be proper to add that the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and by no means so much reduced as their exposure and hardships would seem to warrant. They even appeared to be cheerful, which may have been the effect of appeared to be cheerful, which may have been the effect of their relief from a condition of 'ar greater anz ey and suftering, experienced during their wanderings upon the Island. "I should have stated that my first licutenant, Mr. Taxton, was with me during this interview.
"The whole number of prisoners, including those not yet brought to Havans, is officially stated to be about one hundred.

dred and thirty.

"I have just learned that Lopez, who was cap'ored on Friday last, (August 29,) was brought in last night, and publicly geroted at seven o'clock this morning."

HAVARA, AUGUST 27, 1861.

bra: I have received the letter which you addressed to me this day, soliciting my permission to hold an interview with the prisoners who have been brought to this port, and who formed a part of the invading expedition which attacked this Island. I inform you in reply, that I order the Commander of her Majesty's frigs e "Esperansa," on board of which the prisoners are, to admit you at any hour at which you may present yourself, to hold the desired interview, with permission to remain with the prisoners so long as you may find it convenient. And I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of the esteem which your noble conduct and frank and on of the esteem which your noble conduct and frank and monorable character entitle you to from me.

I am, therefore, with all respect, your obedient servant, dcc.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

CHARLES T. PLATT, Esq.,
Commanding U. S. slooop-of-war Albany,
and senior officer of the naval forces of the

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN TELEGRAPHING. The Algemeine Zeitung of the 17th ultimo states that M.

HIPP, watchmaker in Reutlingen, Wurtemberg, has lately perfected the "writing telegraph" in such a degree that any person of ordinary capacity can telegraph by i in every minute